

The Scientific Establishment Believes that Stars and Planets/Exo-planets are Different Objects

Jeffrey J. Wolynski

September 15, 2012

Jeffrey.wolynski@yahoo.com

For

Angela S.

Abstract: It is referenced and understood by the overwhelming majority of humanity and all its scientists, astronomers, mathematicians and theorists that stars are not planets/exo-planets. This assumption has kept our sciences doing rainy-day conjecture (mathematical physics) for about 100 years. We can now go back to empirical science again.

Stars are believed to be objects that are not in any way, shape or form related or connected to planets or exo-planets except for their appearance. ^{[1][2][3][4][5][6][7][8][9][10]}
^{[11][12][13][14][15][16][17][18][19][27][28][29][30][31]} This assumption is in direct contradiction to the Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis which states that a star is a new planet/exo-planet due to overwhelming observational evidence of stars in all stages of metamorphosis, which is an understanding that requires deep time, which is in contradiction to big bang dogma as well. ^{[20][21][22][23][24][25]}
Celestial objects experience different stages of metamorphosis giving the appearance that they are mutually exclusive because of their orbits, luminosities, volumes, and the misunderstanding of what causes gravitation, inertia, mass and the failure by mathematical physicists to understand the interactions they have with older de-ionizing (neutralizing)/stabilizing stars and of their ignoring of all laws of thermodynamics in favor of a gravity only cosmology.

This series of references stands as proof beyond a reasonable doubt that the mainstream scientific establishment does not understand the universe what so ever. This means that any mathematical model of stars and their evolution is probably incorrect, especially if they ignore the role of electricity and magnetism in outer space. It is highly recommended by the author of this paper to the reader to research the functionality and structure of space plasmas and their evolution into gases, liquids and solids as they undergo phase transitions. ^{[26][32][33]}

References

- [¹] Samuel N. Quinn, Russel J. White, David W. Latham, Lars A. Buchhave, Justin R. Cantrell, Scott E. Dahm, Gabor Fűrész, Andrew H. Szentgyorgyi, John C. Geary, Guillermo Torres, Allyson Bieryla, Perry Berlind, Michael C. Calkins, Gilbert A. Esquerdo, Robert P. Stefanik. Two 'B's in the Beehive: The Discovery of the First Hot Jupiters in an Open Cluster. *The Astrophysical Journal*, 2012; 756 (2)
- [²] Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics (2012, September 11). Planets can form in the galactic center. *ScienceDaily*. Retrieved September 15, 2012, from <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2012/09/120911151936.htm>
- [³] NASA/Jet Propulsion Laboratory (2012, September 11). Extreme Life Forms Might be Able to Survive on Eccentric Exoplanets. *ScienceDaily*. Retrieved September 15, 2012, from <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2012/09/120911150959.htm>
- [⁴] NASA (2012, August 23). More exoplanets discovered: 41 new transiting planets in Kepler field of view. *ScienceDaily*. Retrieved September 15, 2012, from <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2012/08/120823150403.htm>
- [⁵] San Diego State University (2012, August 28). Kepler discovers planetary system orbiting two suns. *ScienceDaily*. Retrieved September 15, 2012, from <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2012/08/120828190923.htm>
- [⁶] NASA (2012, August 25). Hubble captures a collection of ancient stars. *ScienceDaily*. Retrieved September 15, 2012, from <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2012/08/120825083836.htm>
- [⁷] "IAU 2006 General Assembly: Result of the IAU Resolution votes". International Astronomical Union. 2006. Retrieved 2012-09-15.
- [⁸] "Working Group on Extrasolar Planets (WGESP) of the International Astronomical Union". IAU. 2001. Retrieved 2012-09-15.
- [⁹] Schneider, Jean (10 September 2011). "Interactive Extra-solar Planets Catalog". *The Extrasolar Planets Encyclopaedia*. Retrieved 2012-01-30.
- [¹⁰] Cassan, Arnaud; D. Kubas, J.-P. Beaulieu, M. Dominik, K. Horne, J. Greenhill, J. Wambsganss, J. Menzies, A. Williams, U. G. Jørgensen, A. Udalski, D. P. Bennett, M. D. Albrow, V. Batista, S. Brilliant, J. A. R. Caldwell, A. Cole, Ch. Coutures, K. H. Cook, S. Dieters, D. Dominis Prester, J. Donatowicz, P. Fouqué, K. Hill, N. Kains et al. (12 January 2012). "One or more bound planets per Milky Way star from microlensing observations". *Nature* **481** (7380): 167–169. arXiv:1202.0903

[11] Wilson, Hugh F., Militzer, Burkhard (27 November 2011). *Rocky Core Solubility in Jupiter and Giant Exoplanets*. Retrieved from arXiv: 1111.6309 on September 16, 2012.

[12] Seager, S.; Kuchner, M.; Hier-Majumder, C. A.; Militzer, B. (2007). "Mass-Radius Relationships for Solid Exoplanets". *The Astrophysical Journal* 669 (2): 1279–1297. arXiv:0707.2895

[13] Hessman, F. V.; Dhillon, V. S.; Winget, D. E.; Schreiber, M. R.; Horne, K.; Marsh, T. R.; Guenther, E.; Schwobe, A. et al. (2010). "On the naming convention used for multiple star systems and extrasolar planets". arXiv:1012.0707

[14] Jack J. Lissauer, David J. Stevenson (2006). "Formation of Giant Planets" (PDF). *NASA Ames Research Center; California Institute of Technology*. Retrieved 2006-01-16.

[15] P. Delorme, J. Gagné, L. Malo, C. Reylé, E. Artigau, L. Albert, T. Forveille, X. Delfosse, F. Allard, D. Homeier. *CFBDSIR2149-0403: a 4-7 Jupiter-mass free-floating planet in the young moving group AB Doradus ?* Retrieved on November 14, 2012, from eso.org.

[16] J. Carson, C. Thalmann, M. Janson, T. Kozakis, M. Bonnefoy, B. Biller, J. Schlieder, T. Currie, M. McElwain, M. Goto, T. Henning, W. Brandner, M. Feldt, R. Kandori, M. Kuzuhara, L. Stevens, P. Wong, K. Gainey, M. Fukagawa, Y. Kuwada, T. Brandt, J. Kwon, L. Abe, S. Egner, C. Grady, O. Guyon, J. Hashimoto, Y. Hayano, M. Hayashi, S. Hayashi, K. Hodapp, M. Ishii, M. Iye, G. Knapp, T. Kudo, N. Kusakabe, T. Matsuo, S. Miyama, J. Morino, A. Moro-Martin, T. Nishimura, T. Pyo, E. Serabyn, H. Suto, R. Suzuki, M. Takami, N. Takato, H. Terada, E. Turner, M. Watanabe, J. Wisniewski, T. Yamada, H. Takami, T. Usuda, M. Tamura. **Direct Imaging Discovery of a `Super-Jupiter' Around the late B-Type Star Kappa**. *Astrophysical Journal Letters*, 2012; (accepted)

[17] Haswell et al. **Near-UV Absorption, Chromospheric Activity, and Star-Planet Interactions in the WASP-12 system**. *The Astrophysical Journal*, 2012

[18] Morton, D. Timothy. *An Efficient Automated Validation Procedure for Exo-planet Transit Candidates*. Retrieved on November 27, 2012. From: <http://iopscience.iop.org/0004-637X/761/1/6>

[19] Jack J. Lissauer¹, Geoffrey W. Marcy², Jason F. Rowe^{1,3}, Stephen T. Bryson¹, Elisabeth Adams⁴, Lars A. Buchhave^{5,6}, David R. Ciardi⁷, William D. Cochran⁸, Daniel C. Fabrycky^{9,13}, Eric B. Ford¹⁰, Francois Fressin⁴, John Geary⁴, Ronald L. Gilliland¹¹, Matthew J. Holman⁴, Steve B. Howell¹, Jon M. Jenkins^{1,3}, Karen Kinemuchi^{1,12}, David G. Koch¹, Robert C. Morehead¹⁰, Darin Ragozzine⁴, Shawn E. Seader^{1,3}, Peter G. Tanenbaum^{1,3}, Guillermo Torres⁴, and Joseph D. Twicken^{1,3}

¹ NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA 94035, USA

² Astronomy Department, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA

³ SETI Institute/NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA 94035, USA

⁴ Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA

⁵ Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, DK-2100, Copenhagen, Denmark

⁶ Centre for Star and Planet Formation, Natural History Museum of Denmark, University of Copenhagen, DK-1350 Copenhagen, Denmark

⁷ Exoplanet Science Institute/Caltech, Pasadena, CA 91125, USA

⁸ Department of Astronomy, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712, USA

⁹ Department of Astronomy & Astrophysics, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, USA

¹⁰ University of Florida, 211 Bryant Space Science Center, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA

¹¹ Space Telescope Science Institute, Baltimore, MD 21218, USA

¹² Bay Area Environmental Institute, CA, USA

¹³ Hubble Fellow.

[²⁰] Wolynski, J. J. (2012, June 3). *Ockham's Razor Definition for Planet and Star*. Retrieved January 12, 2013, from Vixra.org: <http://vixra.org/pdf/1206.0018v6.pdf>

[²¹] Wolynski, J. J. (2012, June 3). *Stellar Metamorphosis as Alternative to Nebular Hypothesis*. Retrieved November 27, 2012, from Vixra.org: <http://vixra.org/pdf/1206.0010v4.pdf>.

[²²] Wolynski J. J. (August 28, 2012). *The Sun is Younger than the Earth*. Retrieved from Vixra.org: September 15, 2012. <http://vixra.org/pdf/1208.0230v1.pdf>

[²³] Wolynski J. J. (August 26, 2012). *Failure of Iron Catastrophe to Explain Planetary Differentiation and Formation*. Retrieved from Vixra.org: September 15, 2012. <http://vixra.org/pdf/1208.0225v1.pdf>

[²⁴] Wolynski, J. J. (2012, August 1). *Stellar Metamorphosis*. Retrieved November 27, 2012, from Vixra.org: <http://vixra.org/pdf/1205.0107v5.pdf>

[²⁵] Wolynski J. J. (November 4, 2012). *Big Bang Theory is a Failure to Communicate*. Retrieved November 27, 2012. From vixra.org: <http://vixra.org/pdf/1211.0017v1.pdf>

[²⁶] Wolynski J. J. (2013). *Phase Transition of Plasma, Gas, Liquid and Solids*. Retrieved on January 11, 2013, from vixra.org: <http://vixra.org/pdf/1301.0042v1.pdf>

[²⁷] <http://www.cfa.harvard.edu/disks/>

[²⁸] <http://www.astronomynotes.com/solfluf/s12.htm>

[²⁹] http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/50348563/ns/technology_and_science-space/t/billion-alien-planets-fill-our-galaxy-study/#.UPG1jawXxgw

^[30] <http://news.discovery.com/space/alien-life-exoplanets/one-in-six-stars-have-earth-sized-worlds-130107.htm>

^[31] <http://www.rawstory.com/rs/2013/01/02/astronomers-discover-origins-of-gas-giants-like-jupiter-and-saturn/>

^[32] Wolynski J. J. (2012). *Stellar Birth Requires Super-cold Temperatures*. Retrieved on January 12, 2013, from vixra.org: <http://vixra.org/pdf/1210.0185v1.pdf>

^[33] Wolynski J. J. (2013). *Recombination of Star Plasma as Cause for Gas Giant Formation*. Retrieved on January 12, 2013, from vixra.org: <http://vixra.org/pdf/1301.0067v1.pdf>